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                      IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                    FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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   CITY OF GRASS VALLEY,
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                                             2:04-cv-00149-GEB-DAD
                   Plaintiff,
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                                             ORDER*
              V.
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   NEWMONT MINING CORPORATION, a
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   corporation; NEWMONT USA LIMITED,
   a corporation; NEWMONT NORTH
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   AMERICAN EXPLORATION LIMITED, a
   corporation; NEW VERDE MINES LLC,
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   a limited liability company;
   NEWMONT REALTY COMPANY, a
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   corporation,
                   Defendants.
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              Defendants move to disqualify Plaintiff's outside counsel,
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   arguing that the outside counsel's contingency fee arrangement with
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   the City violates a government attorney's duty of neutrality. (Def.s'
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   Mot. at 3:6-14.) Plaintiff (hereinafter sometimes referenced as "the
   City") opposes the motion. For the following reasons, the motion is
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 * This matter was determined to be suitable for decision without oral argument. L.R. $78-230\,(h)$.

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denied.

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Defendants argue that the California Supreme Court's decision in People ex rel. Clancy v. Superior Court (Clancy), 39

Cal.3d 740, 750 (1985) compels disqualification of Plaintiff's outside counsel because Clancy held that a government entity could not hire outside counsel on a contingency fee basis to litigate claims for abatement of a public nuisance. (Def.s' Mot. at 3:19-24.) The City includes in its Complaint, inter alia, a claim for abatement of public nuisance. (Pl.'s Compl. at 10:16-12:6.) Defendants assert that the City's lead trial counsel is being compensated on a contingency fee basis. (Def.s' Mot. at 2:7-16.) The City counters that it is authorized by California Government Code section 37101 to hire outside counsel and that Clancy approves of hiring outside counsel where the government retains control of the litigation. (Pl.'s Opp. at 2:6-12, n.1.)

Courts have the inherent power to disqualify counsel.

Carqill Inc. v. Budine, 2007 WL 1813762, *7 (E.D. Cal. June 22, 2007).

Motions to disqualify counsel are decided based on state law. In re

County of Los Angeles, 223 F.3d 990, 995 (9th Cir. 2000). The party seeking disqualification bears the burden of proving the conflict alleged. United States v. Schafer, 2006 WL 3271290, *7 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2006).

Even assuming arguendo that the City's outside counsel is hired on a contingency fee basis, Defendants have not countered Plaintiff's showing that the City Attorney for the City of Grass Valley is acting as co-counsel in this action and the City retains "ultimate decision-making authority in the case." (Decl. of Jeffrey Folz in Opp. ¶ 4; Pl.'s Opp. at 6:12-20.) Accordingly, Defendants' motion is denied. Clancy, 39 Cal.3d at n.3 (distinguishing Sedelbauer

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v. State, 455 N.E.2d 1159, 1164 (Ind. App. 1983) because in that case "the court approved the assistance of a private attorney only because he appeared 'not in place of the state's duly authorized counsel.'"); City and County of San Francisco v. Philip Morris, Inc., 957 F.Supp. 1130, 1135 (N.D. Cal. 1997) ("the Court finds that this case is sufficiently distinguishable from Clancy [because outside counsel] is acting here as co-counsel, with plaintiffs' respective government attorneys retaining full control over the course of the litigation.").

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 19, 2007

GARLAND E. BURREIL, JR. United States District Judge